

Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1886.

VOL. XII: NO. 122.

B. C. EVANS CO.

Royal Bargains in Blankets and Comforts This Week.

No larger retail stock is found either in the medium or the finer grades of blue flannel (there are none too fine for representation on our shelves or counters), and all the goods are made the firm renowned. We never take advantage of the times to the disadvantage of our customers, but enable us to sell at and below last year's prices.

Crib blankets, with fancy stripe border, 30x40, \$1.75; such as are sold elsewhere at \$2.50.

Crib blankets, fancy stripe border, 36x50, \$2.50; such as all dealers ask \$3.50.

These crib blankets, 32x42, damask border, \$4.50.

These crib blankets, 36x50, damask border, \$5.00.

125 bales of gray blankets, ranging in price from \$1.00 to \$5.00.

Genuine Arizona mottled blankets, pure wool, full size and weight; prices are \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00; old prices were \$7.00 and \$10.00.

24-4 white blankets, full width and good value, \$4.00.

Our \$5.00 and \$6.00 white blankets are the best in the state for the money.

Our 12-4 "Oregons," with handsome damask borders, will be sold at \$9.00; wonderful value, which you cannot duplicate.

Our 12-4 of the same, at \$12.50.

In bed comforts we start the line as low as \$1.00, with a gradual rise, according to quality, up to \$3.50.

Imported satin quilts, handsome designs, \$5.50.

Fine twill satin, plain and figured, \$5.00.

Beautiful satin quilts, chintz and cretonne designs, \$4.00.

Balmoral Skirts.

There is no lot too large for us to buy if but prices will correspond with quality. In this department we are showing hundreds and thousands of skirts and hundreds of styles. It is not possible but that you can be pleased, be fancy what it is the only difficulty being which of the myriads you will choose. Prices range from 75 cents to \$4.00, including fine wool skirts extra silk embroidery and wool lace finish, at \$2.50.

B. C. EVANS CO.,

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

M. BRITTON, President. G. R. NEWTON, Cashier.

CITY NATIONAL BANK.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK-BOXES FOR RENT.

Persons and gentlemen who have valuable papers, money or jewelry are invited to examine a private parlor is furnished where those who have boxes can examine their contents with absolute confidence and safety.

CORNER HOUSTON AND THIRD STREETS, Fort Worth.

J. VANZANDT, President. THOS. A. TIDBALL, Vice-President. N. HARDING, Cashier.

THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK,

Successors to Tidball, VanZandt & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP \$1,000,000. SURPLUS FUND, \$300,000.

General banking business transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange on all the principal cities of Europe.

Directors—E. M. VanZandt, Thos. A. Tidball, N. Harding, J. P. Smith, J. J. Jarvis, E. J. Beall.

LOYD, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

Corner Houston and Second Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$450,000.

Directors—J. S. Godwin, M. B. Lloyd, J. D. Reed, Zane Cetti, D. O. Bennett, George Jackson, S. B. Burnett, E. B. Harrold and E. W. Harrold.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

WILKES & CAUSE,

LIVERY, FEED AND SALE STABLE.

Fine Carriages for Private and special; good roadsters for pleasure riding. Hunting, Fishing and Drummers' outfits always on hand.

MULES AND HORSES FOR SALE.

FLENNER BROS.,

Undertakers and Embalmers.

Flowers and Carriages Furnished. Agents for White Bronze Monuments.

Fort Worth Tex.

CORRUGATED IRON.

Galvanized Flat Iron Roofing, patent Sheet-Iron Weather-box, Ang. Iron Ceiling, Metallic Coatings, Galvanized Iron Cornice work in all its branches, manufactured in Fort Worth from the best material and at the lowest prices.

H. W. HARRY & BRO., 707 Main Street.

Also carry in stock 27 B. Iron, Tin Plate, Solder and Galvanized Iron, which we offer to the trade at lowest market prices. Wholesale agents for the state of Texas for KIEHLE & HARRISON'S CELEBRATED LEADER STOVES.

GO TO

WM. CAMERON & CO.,

All Kinds of Hard Wood, Poplar and Cypress LUMBER.

House Paints, Roof Brick and Barn Paints by the barrel. Fire Bricks and Clay. All Lumber and Building Materials under shed.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

LEWIS BROS.,

Orders Given Prompt Attention. Repairing Neatly Done.

HOUSTON STREET, FORT WORTH.

736 ELM STREET, DALLAS

NATIONAL BANKS.

Comptroller of the Currency Trenholm Considers the National Banking System a Good One.

He Shows the Objections of the People to the System and Gives the Reasons Therefor.

Legislation Suggested in Order that It May Be Cured and the System Given Permanency.

COMPTROLLER TRENHOLM'S REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Hon. William L. Trenholm, comptroller of currency, concludes his annual report to congress with remarks on the subject of the national banking system. The present financial prospects of the country induce the expectation that the funded debt will be paid off as fast as bonds mature. In consequence the question has arisen as to what changes should be made in the national banking system in order that it shall not suffer deterioration or destruction upon withdrawal of the support upon which it is based by the present laws, which require every bank before beginning business to deposit a certain amount in United States bonds. The payment of the 3 per cent. bonds, the maturity in 1891 of the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds, amounting to \$250,000,000, and in 1907 of the 4 per cent. bonds, amounting to nearly \$738,000,000, have combined to produce a prospective scarcity in securities obtainable to the banks as a basis for their corporate existence, and this is reflected in the advance of these bonds to a premium so high that every day their forced purchase becomes more and more enormous. Banks holding 3 per cent. bonds and newly organized national banking associations are forced into the market as purchasers of 4 per cent. or 4 1/2 per cent. bonds and this constant demand, in connection with the prospective scarcity already referred to, sustains and tends still further to elevate the premium on these bonds.

As the time approaches for the payment of the 4 1/2 per cent. bonds it is reasonable to expect a still greater demand for 4 per cent. bonds, and it is a question of serious importance whether the banks can afford to hold or to buy 4 per cent. bonds after 1891. In the present age all business men try to anticipate future conditions and to provide well in advance against foreseen contingencies, hence it is to be expected that the banks will not wait till the approach of 1891 to shape their policy with reference to the continued holding of high-priced bonds, and for this reason it is not too early now to consider what legislation may be proper to remove this element of future uncertainty from the national banking system, and looking to the possible consideration of this subject by congress, I respectfully submit the following statement of the question as it appears from the point of view officially occupied by the comptroller of currency.

ON

REAL MERIT.

Now that my competitors are about through advertising that he received the diploma for this and that exhibit, a breathing spell will be afforded the public, to ascertain by careful reading and investigation that the pianos represented by me were the only ones that were awarded the first premium for "quality of tone and excellence of workmanship," while all other awards were for the BEST display. It is an easy thing to get up a large display of instruments; but it seemed impossible for my competitors to enter an instrument that could carry away the prize which I was fortunate enough to capture.

The public is not slow to recognize real merit, and when they want first-class pianos, they generally buy the Knabe or the Ivers & Pond, for which I am the sole agent.

I also represent the world-renowned Mason & Hamlin, Chase and Shoninger Organs.

If you intend buying an instrument, be sure to learn my prices and terms before closing the trade elsewhere.

Max Elser.

LITTLE ROCK FAILURE.

The Largest Dry Goods House in the City Closes Its Doors.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 28.—The failure of Quinn & Grey, the largest dry goods firm in this city, who closed their doors last evening, created much surprise in commercial circles. The liabilities of the firm are about one hundred thousand dollars. The goods and fixtures are estimated at \$150,000. This is the heaviest failure which ever occurred in this city. The creditors are firms chiefly of New York, Chicago and Little Rock. The firm, it is thought, will resume business at an early day. Quinn has failed twice before.

Stock Lost in the Blizzard.

FORT KNOX, M. T., Nov. 28.—News is constantly being received of heavy losses of stock in the recent blizzard. In the neighborhood of Sahara the losses were particularly large. The storm was worst on sheep, whole flocks having been lost and presumably perished.

model the currency features of the national bank system so as to obtain popular approval of them. The objection to the present national bank currency appears to be comprised within three classes, namely: First, the general objection to paper money in any form. The second objection to national bank notes is based upon the assumption that they take the place of an equal amount of paper money that might be issued directly upon the credit of the government. The third objection is that the currency is determined in its volume by a definite percentage upon deposited securities of high value and can never possess flexibility and elasticity of volume, which are the chief commercial advantages of bank currency in any form. Against these objections it is answered: First, that the question as to having paper money at all is not at present a practical one, because it is evident that our people will have paper money in one form or another, and that of all forms of paper money of which we have had any experience the present national bank currency is the least objectionable even to those who think that all such money should be avoided. Second, that while bank currency is based on government bonds and redeemable in greenbacks, it may be considered as a kind of government money on which the banks are getting a profit, yet without this privilege or some other equivalent to it the national bank system could never have been established nor can it now be maintained, and that this is the cheapest price at which the people or government could have got any banking system so good in all respects and so valuable as this has proved to be. Another argument is that the government must pay interest on its bonds whether these are held by the banks or not, hence the profit to the banks on these bonds has been obtained without charge on the treasury, while on the other hand, if the banks had not been offered sufficient inducement to invest in these bonds many more of them would have gone abroad at low prices, and the country as a whole would now be so much the worse off. Third, that a want of flexibility in the currency and of elasticity of volume are consequences arising from the scarcity of bonds, and the high prices to which they have risen, and that this could not have been foreseen nor provided against in the original act, but may now be remedied by proper legislation. These objections and answers to them are stated without comment. They seem worthy of consideration.

WANTS HIS SABRE.

The Commander of the Eighth Iowa Cavalry Writes to Capt. Gurley.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

WACO, TEX., Nov. 28.—The soldiers of Ross' brigade, who are scattered throughout the state, will probably be interested in the following letter, which has just been received by Capt. D. R. Gurley of this city, who was adjutant-general on Ross' staff during the war:

CLARKIA, IOWA, Nov. 24, 1886.

D. R. Gurley, late Assistant Adjutant-General, Ross' Brigade, Texas Cavalry, Waco, Tex.

Dear Sir:—During the late war between the North and the South it was my misfortune to fall as a prisoner into the hands of your forces. It occurred on July 10, 1864. I was then a member of McCook's cavalry division. A large portion of us were captured by Ross' brigade. It fell to my lot to turn over our command to Gen. Ross, and, owing to circumstances beyond my control at that time, I performed that duty in as graceful a manner as it was possible for me to do under the circumstances by which I was surrounded. If you will recollect, and I know you will, you and I met each other at that auspicious moment and made the proper arrangements as to conditions, etc. Then you were pleased to place me in charge of all the prisoners for the time being, and permitted me to retain my sword and side arms. On arriving at or near Newman the following day I turned over to you my sword, side arms, etc., and received at your hands the following note of order, of which this is a copy, and which I have retained all these years past as an act of your kindness and generosity, an act which I prize then and do so unto this day:

"HEADQUARTERS ROSS' BRIGADE, July 21, 1864.

"Brig.-Gen. Ross requests that all guards fall into whose hands Capt. G. W. Burns may fall will treat him kindly and permit him to retain his private property. He has been very kind to prisoners of ours while in his hands. Signed: D. R. Gurley, Acting Adjutant-General Ross' Brigade Cavalry."

This order proved indeed a talisman to me, and as we never met afterward, permit me now, under more favorable circumstances, to thank you in the most earnest manner for your kindness to me, and, at the same time, I would most respectfully say to you that as time goes on and we grow older, we become more and more attached to those reminders of the past; therefore I would ask that if you yet have my saber in your possession, would there be any possibility for me to negotiate for its return, and if so, on what conditions. An early response to this note will be looked for and appreciated, and at the same time believe me, I am with great respect, yours respectfully,

G. W. BURNS,

Late Commander Co. A, Eighth Iowa Cavalry.

Capt. Gurley regrets very much that he is not in possession of Capt. Burns' saber, to return it to the owner. He turned it over to the proper custodians of captured arms and has no idea what became of it.

THE WHIRLPOOL CRANKS.

Miss Sadie Allen in a Barrel With George Hazlett Shoots the Rapids.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Nov. 28.—George Hazlett and Miss Sadie Allen of Buffalo went through the rapids and whirlpool this afternoon in a torpedo shaped barrel used by Hazlett and Potts last summer. They were in the rapids and whirlpool five minutes, and were taken out at the eddy on the Canadian side just below the whirlpool, three-quarters of an hour later, in good condition. Miss Allen is a respectable girl, eighteen years old, a petite brunette and rather pretty.

MAY NEVER REPORT.

Will the Congressional Strike Committee Make a Report Without Hoxie's Testimony?

Wellborn Thinks Morrison will Push His Tariff Bill—Talk of Interstate Commerce Legislation.

United States Mail for Russia Robbed While Passing Through Belgium. Great Treasure Stolen.

NEVER WANT TO REPORT.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—A rumor is afloat here to the effect that the death of Mr. H. M. Hoxie, general manager of the Missouri Pacific railroad system, will be made the excuse of the congressional labor strike investigation committee for never making a report. The failure to secure the testimony of Mr. Hoxie was the excuse for the long delay in reporting their conclusions, and it is said that several members of the committee are very much opposed to ever being committed by a report.

AN INTERVIEW WITH WELLBORN.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—In an interview, Congressman Wellborn is quoted as saying: "Yes, I am confident Mr. Morrison will move the consideration of his tariff bill soon after the opening of the session. He is not weighed down by defeat at the polls. He will work to the last to relieve our people of unjust taxation, and though he may not succeed he will leave congress with a sense of having faithfully worked for the best interests of our country."

"Do you think your vote will be as large as at the last session?"

"It is impossible to tell. I can only hope that it will be large enough to gain consideration and pass the bill."

INTERSTATE COMMERCE LEGISLATION.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—There is a rumor afloat here to the effect that the legislative committee of the house and senate, consisting of Senators Cullum, Platt and Harris, and Representatives Reagan, Crisp and Weaver of Nebraska, will meet Monday and try to reach some agreement for a report. The principal fight will be on the long and short haul. It is understood that Reagan has waived the point creating a commission, remarking in graceful Texas that "it didn't amount to a d—n, and Cullum could have that point." Having cleared the deck for action the real contest will be on Reagan's demand for an absolute short-haul clause, that is, a clause prohibiting under any circumstances a higher charge for a shorter haul than a longer one. This will pretty nearly make it a mileage act. It is difficult to see how the Western farmer and producer can afford to support an absolute short-haul provision, but it is not probable Reagan will accept anything else.

AMERICAN MAIL ROBBERY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Superintendent Bell of the foreign mail office reports the receipt of a dispatch from the postmaster-general of Belgium informing the department that the United States mail for Russia while passing through that country last night was robbed of 141 registered packages. This is believed to be the mail that left New York on the 17th on the steamer Elder, and left London for St. Petersburg on the 25th. It is said that American money and diamonds to the amount of \$200,000 was taken by the robbers.

TEXAS STOCKMEN MURDERED.

They Make a Display of Their Money, are Followed and Killed.

SPECIAL TO THE GAZETTE.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK., Nov. 28.—Henry Jeffreys and a companion named Ross, stockmen from Texas, were murdered Friday last at a point between Bastrop, La., and the line of Ashley county, Ark. Jeffreys and Ross stopped the preceding night at the house of a planter, where there were a number of cotton-pickers, and counted a large amount of money before retiring, meanwhile inquiring the price of cattle and corn. The next morning they were followed a distance of twelve miles by three men, who had traced their money the night before, and who attacked them with clubs, knocking them from their horses and beating them to death. The assassins then plundered the bodies of their victims, securing about \$800, and escaped. It is expected that they will be caught and lynched.

FLAMES AT DULUTH.

Two Big Elevators Burned—The Total Loss \$850,000.

DULUTH, MINN., Nov. 28.—The total insurance on the elevators burned last night is as follows: Elevator "A," building, \$87,750; elevator "A's" contents, \$274,750; elevator "Q's" and annex, \$100,000; elevator "Q's" contents, \$102,100. Total, \$664,600. Most of the companies are represented by small amounts only. The loss on the five small frame residences and stores is \$14,000, making the total loss about \$680,000. The fire continued burning all night with a bright blaze, and the wheat will probably burn for several days. Several cars belonging to the Manitoba, St. Paul & Duluth road, some of them loaded with wheat, were also burned. The cause of the fire is supposed to have been friction. The latest reports are that Ed Lee, foreman of elevator "Q," surely perished in the building.

MILWAUKEE RIOTERS FOUND GUILTY.

MILWAUKEE, WIS., Nov. 28.—The case of the rioters was given to the jury at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 10 last night a verdict was returned finding Carl Musfeldt, John Rogers and August Grise guilty, and acquitting the other six prisoners, who took a minor part in the riots. The three rioters found guilty were among the leaders of the mob in the conflict with the police when an interchange of shot took place.